MR. CHAMBERLAIN HOLDING THE BALANCE OF POWER.

MINISTERIAL APPREHENSION OF DEFRAT ON THE HOME RULE BILL-AMICABLE COMMENTS ON THE FISHERY QUESTION. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 12 .- The fishery question elicits some discussion amicable in tone to America, proeceding throughout on the theory that all difficulties ought to be settled by friendly negotiations. The demonstrations in Congress are described by a New-York correspondent as oratorical fireworks, a definition which the English papers readily accept. England, observes The Telegraph, would not willingly quarrel with America for all the codfish ever caught and salted. Doubtless; but the question is a diplomatic one and the Foreign Office will take a diplomatic view of it. The Foreign Secretary is known both for his triendliness to America and his strong sympathy with the colonies. There could be no better time for settling the question.

Delyannis's collapse is complete. He resigned rather than accept the responsibility for his own The new Ministry forming is a mere Cabinet of Affairs, tharged with the duty of carrying out the disarmament. Greece submits herself to the will of Europe and a conflict is averted. The blockade will speedily be raised, the European concert having accomplished its purpose. Lord Rosebery, who has maintained the lead of England throughout is cordially complimented by Lord Salisbury, by the English press of all parties, and even by the leading Continental journals and diplomatists.

It is the general impression that Mr. Gladstone's speech on moving the second reading of the Home Rale bill has insured its defeat. Saturday's Cabinet meeting was supposed to have agreed to amendments sufficient to secure Mr. Chamberlain's support. Mr. Chamberlain himself was led to believe that his ultimatum was accepted. The House fully expected to hear Mr. Gladstone announce his readiness to retain the Irish representation at Westminster. Instead, he put forward a number of proposals and suggestions which are freely described as fantastic. He is willing that the Irish should make occasional fitful reappearances at Westminster. They may come whenever it is proposed to alter the customs or excise duties; they may come on asking permission by an address from the Irish Parliament. There may be a Joint Commission apport ted by the Parliaments of Dublin and Westminster to consider questions of common interest. Mr. Gladstone threw out sundry other hints; but these are the only ones which he himself seemed to think important. The House received them with blank surprise.

Mr. Chamberlain, though he has not yet spoken, makes no secret of his views. He rejects these proposals utterly and regards them as not even an approach to conciliation. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say that he is unable to explain how he has been misled. Mr. Labouchere, who had acted as intermediary, and whose visits to Mr. Gladstone have given rise to much curiosity and comment, is more puzzled than anybody. It is now said that the secret was disclosed by Mr. Gladstone when he declared that he could make no amendment which should so alter the measure as to secure from the Irish members a qualified and gradging instead of a cordial assent. Mr. Parnell is known to object strongly to the retention of the Irish representatives at Westminster. The Parnellites, moreover, are very angry with Mr. Chamberlain and are louth to see Home Rule remodelled to meet his measure at his hands, if it is possible to obtain it otherwise. The feeling among Gladstonians on this point, perhaps, is equally strong. They see that the difference between the bill with and the bill without Irish representation at Westminster is Lord Hartington expressed this forcibly, saying that the exclusion of the Irish representaanswerable proof and the outward visible sign of said another, be in the position of an American Gladstone was to be attributed to a sudden birst of State which should refuse to send Representatives | generosity. Calm reflection would compel the Liberals the point vital, but others do consider it vital. It is agreed that the bill thus recast would be not Mr. Gladstone's, but Mr. Chamberlain's bill. The effect of Mr. Gladstone's speech and his failure to meet the criticisms of or to conciliate his Liberal opponents have in fact been so damaging that his own friends suggest that the present offers cannot be final and that he intends to shift his ground a third time and come to terms with Mr. Chamberlain.

The opposition has grown far stronger and more confident since Monday. Six new Liberal members of Parliament have joined the committee formed to oppose the legislative disunion, already including forty. The number expected to vote against the second reading, last week reckoned at seventy, now exceeds 100. Mr. Chamberlain, by confession of the Gladstonian organ, holds the balance of power again. It now admits that there is no prac-tical possibility of the bill becoming law this year. ests of the party, and threatens that if the Govern-ment is beaten there will be a dissolution and an appeal to the country.

Mr. Gladstone's speech is less explicit than his manifesto. It is a question whether the second reading would be regarded by him as a mere affirmation of the principle of the establishment of a Legislature at Dublin, but Lord Hartington in replying coupled the two, saying that the House was a vote on the mere abstract resolution. He objected that it was impossible for the House to say whether it would create an Irish Parliament, unless the powers of that Parliament were expressly defined. He reminded Mr. Gladstone that had himself said that before considering whether such a proposal was expedient he must consider whether it was intelligible.

Lord Hartington's speech as a whole was of marked debating power, with ready answers to Mr. Gladstone's more surprising suggestions. The Joint Commission, Lord Hartington held, involved the idea of making the Irish Legislature a co-ordi nate Assembly with the imperial Parliament itself. henceforth, to represent only two kingdoms instead of three. Quoting Mr. Gladstone's former denunciations of Mr. Parnell's doctrines of public plunder and disloyalty, Lord Hartington asked which of these doctrines Mr. Parnell had since repudiated.

So strong, indeed, is the ministerial apprehension of defeat that Mr. Gradstone declines to continue the debate nightly. Delay is his present policy, in the hope that the cancuses will put pressure on hesitating Liberal members.

Dr. Holmes, who declined receptions at Liverpool. spent two quiet days at Chester, visited the Duk of Westminster, and reached London yesterday, dines to-night with the Harcourts. Lady Harcourt asks a small party afterward to meet the autocrat. Invitations from all quarters are flowing in upon Dr. Holmes, who is heartily welcomed by the English press-still more heartily in private. G. W. S.

A BRITISH SCHOONER BURNED AT SEA. LONDON, May 12 .- The British schooner Mary, Queen of the Seas, Captain Talbot, from Demerara for Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire on the voyage, The crew were rescued with much difficulty by the American Line steamer British Princess, Captain Freeth, at bally burned, and all were much exhausted and suffer-ing when picked up. The passengers of the steamer presented a purse to the men who took part in the resthe British bark Charles Cox, Captain Marsters, from endon for Cardiff, has stranded at Dangeness. She

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

BUCKTALLISM. -At a conference to-day of members of

for three-year-olds, was wen by Lord Zetland's gray cott Grey Friars, with Douglas Baird's bay cott St. Michael second and A. Taylor's bay cott The Sun third. There were ten starters. The Duke of Beaufort's brown cott Button Park was favorite in the betting at 9 against 4.

THE DEMANDS OF ULSTER MEN. WARMLY SUPPORTED BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN CONVINCED THAT THE LOYALISTS WILL NOT SUB-MIT TO A DUBLIN PARLIAMENT-A RADICAL CAVE-A LETTER TO MR. HURLBERT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUSE.] Copyright; 1806; North American able News Co. London, May 12.—By the kindness of William Henry Huribert, THE TRIBUNE representative is permitted to use a letter addressed to him by Mr. Chamberlain. The letter is in reply to one asking whether Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to maintain the right of the people of Ulster to a Home Rule of their own, at the risk of civil war in Ireland, if Mr Gladstone's Home Rule measure could be enacted into law. Mr. Hurlbert's inquiry was called out

by the following passage in Mr. Chamberlain's let-

ter to Mr. Boiton, published on May 8: I may observe in passing that if geographical considerations are to yield to national sentiment it appears to me that the prayer of Protestant Ulster for separate consideration is entitled to at least equal attention to that which has been given to the demands of the population represented by Mr. Parnell. The fate of the province, however, is in the hands of its own people, and if they are really in carnest in refusing to entrust their liberties and fortunes to the control of a central Parliament in Dublin, it is not likely that their fellowsubjects in England and Scotland will suffer them to be coerced into submission. I assume then that the separate treatment of Ulster is admitted to be an open ques tion which will ultimately be decided in accordance

with the wishes of the Ulster population. Mr. Chamberlain repties as follows: DEAR MR. HURLIERT: I have received your letter of the 8th instant in which you rightly interpret the passage in my letter to Mr. Botton to which you refer. I hold that every argument which justifies the grant of local autonomy to Ireland, as against the centralizing pretensions of the British Parliament, would equally justify the resistance of Protestant Ulster to similar on the part of a Parneilite Parliament at Dublin. The claims instructing instances you give from American experience are precisely in point, and the Protestant population of Ulster would be fully entitled either to claim separate autonomy such as was successfully asserted by West Virginia or to maintain their connection with Great Britain in pursuance of the example of the Unlenist party of Tennessee and Kentucky. I am convinced, after careful inquiry, that the Loyalists of the North of Ireland will not quietly submit themselves to the control of a Dublin Parliament, which they believe, with much reason, would be hostile to their religious and

material interests. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

40 Princess Gate. OPPOSING THE TRISH BILLS.

MEETING OF CHAMBERLAIN'S FOLLOWERS.

AN IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO BE ANNOUNCED BY

THE GOVERNMENT-ME, DAVITI'S VIEWS. LONDON, May 12 .- A political meeting was held at the city house of Joseph Chamberiain to-day. Sixty members of the House of Commons were present. Mr. Chamberlain explained the renewal of his activity against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill by saying that he had been clearly informed on last Saturday that the Pramier was prepared to expunge from the measure the clause excluding Irish representatives from sitting at Westminster, and thus maintain the unity of the Empire as desired by the Radicals. Mr. Chamberlain declared that now nothing short of the withdrawal of the Home Rule bill would restore unity among the Liberals. scraples. They are determined not to accept the stated that 102 Liberal members have promised to vote against the Heme Rule bill and that there are 34 Liberal members who are undecided as to what course to pursue toward it. Mr. Caine also stated that the Goverument's action on Monday in not couceding the retention of Irish representation caused many Liberals who had intended to vote with the Government to

Mr. Trevelyan maintained that Home Rule was un essible and opposed to the spirit of the age. Mr. Collings and others denounced the pressure imthe complete separation intended by this measure posed upon the opponents of the bill. It was apparent, between Great Britain and Ireland. Ireland would, he said, that the Liberal Association's support of Mr.

> rests of the Liberal party.
>
> The meeting lasted two hours. It was unanimously agreed that some sort of autonomy should be granted

which Mr. Glaistone's scheme is founded.

The weeting unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that those present would do the utmost in their power to oppose the Government's Irish bills, as there was no hope that the measures would be amended in a way to make them acceptable to the followers of Mr.

The relations between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartngton are very cordial.

Ministerialists say that an important concession will be announced in the House of Commons to-morrow. The amendment will, it is said, provide for a full representation of Ireland in the British Parliament to vote on foreign questions, the budget, and customs and excise nothing short of regular representation of Ireland.

Lord Hartington is ready to form a Ministry of moderaters. Lord Salisbury has promised his support. Cabinet. It is expected that Mr. Trevelyan will join Lord Hartington, but that Mr. Chamberlain will hold

Mr. Gladstone's supporters threaten to bring about a

himself favored Irish representation in the Imperial Fariament.

It is stated that the Lovalists in Ulster are concealing arms, fearing that Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Irians, will order the police to make raids for the purpose of disarming the people.

A leading English Liberal has subscribed \$100 to aid in buying arms for the Orangemen of Armagh. Drill clubs are being formed by the Armagh Lovalists.

Mr. Chamberiain writes to the Beifast Liberai Association that the ordinary Englishman hardly recognizes at present the fact that there are two nations in Ireland, and that when he does he will see that it would be as unfair to force the Ulster Protestants to submit to the Catholic Nationalists as to expect the latter to accept without appeal the views of Englishmen and Sociemen.

At a meeting of the London and Countles Liberal At a meeting of the London and Contracts Lower Chino resolutions were adopted favoring the main principles of the Home Rule bill. Several amondments which were proposed were noisily rejected.

Michael Davitt to an interview declarred that he would reuse the members of the National League in Ireland and America if Mr. Ghadstone yields to Mr Chamberlan's domands for the modification of the Home Rule bill. In reference to the opposition of the people of Ulster to Home Rule, Mr. Davitt said scorninly:

"Leave them alone to us. We will make short work of those genity. They are not Irishmen, but only English and Scotchmen who have settled among us. It would be an absurdity to allow them to dictate to Irishmen as to how Ireland should be governed. The Nationalists still wave war to the death against any bill which does not subject Ulster to the rule of its statutory Parliament at Dublis."

which does not subject Uister to the rule of its statutory Parliament at Dublin."

A putition, 371 yards long and signed by 30,000 women of Uister, has been handed in at the Home Office. It is addressed to the Queen, and beseences her to withhold her consent from any Home Rule bill which may be passed. The first three signatures to the petition are those of the Duchess of Abercorn, the wife of Bishop Knox and Mrs. Henderson, of Norwood Tower, Beifast, and they represent respectively the ubblilty, the Church and the people of Iroland.

Ferditiand James de Rothschild, Liberal member of Parliament for the Aylesbury division of Buckinchamshire, has written a public letter opposing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill and asking Conservatives and Liberals slike to petition against the adoption of the measure.

stone's Home Rule out and asking Conservatives and Liberals slike to petition against the adoption of the measure.

Bank of Ireland stock rose to-day from 249 to 252. London, May 13.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a congratulatory telegram from the Premier of Nova scotis expresses cordial and respectful thanks in behalf of the Cabinet.

Lord Hartington will meet his followers in the House of Commons to-morrow.

Mr. Gladstone will shortly convene a meeting of the Liberal supporters in the House of Commons, probably on Saturday, in accordance with a wish generally expressed at an informal meeting on Thesday. The latter meeting deprecated hurrying the second reading of the Edils provents a general agreement on the principle of the bill. A motion to approach Mr. Chamberlain with the object of inducing him to withdraw his opposition was resented and was witndrawn.

The Daily News says that if Mr. Chamberlain is not satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's concessions in connection with the Homo Rulo bill he should suggest others on the principle of give and take on both sides. The News suggests that if the bill passes its second reading the remaining stage be deferred until the autumn sessions.

A meeting was held to-day by the Conservative Associations of the seven districts of Birmingham. Many of the speakers talked of a possible agreement with the Chamberlain party to oppose Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Parnell has received telegrams of sympathy from

John Costigan, at Ottawa, from the Mayor of Chicago on behalf of the City Council; from Samuel J. Randall, at Washington, and from the New-York County Democracy.

Several of Mr. Glads one's supporters are urging him to withdraw the Home Rule bill in order to avert the disruption of the Liberal party.

MORE VICTIMS OF THE WIND.

A SMALL TOWN NEARLY DESTROYED. ACTION ON THE LAND BILL POSTPONED.

LONDON, May 13.-The second reading of the Land Purchase bill has been postponed until Monday next, and it will probably be further deferred.

SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA.

A LETTER DESCRIBING THEIR PLANS. GIVING ENGLISH SOCIALISTS AN IDEA OF THEIR

BRETHREN IN THIS COUNTRY.

INV CARLE TO THE TRIBUNEAL LONDON, May 12 .- The organ of the London Democratic Socialists publishes a letter to-morrow from its American correspondent in Chicago intimating eight-hour movement has begun. He also communi-cates the text of a circular issued by the Knights of Labor to all military men, such as National Guards,

is to demoralize the State troops and prevent them firing upon mobs even when the mobs are engaged in de. stroying property. Subjoined are the most interesting passages in the letter, the title of which is "On the Eve of Battle."

" Residents in England are apt to be misled by the for the eight hours' working day in this country Powderly, official of the Knights of Labor, has declared himself opposed to the proclamation of the eight hours a day on the 1st of May, but then that individual's influence is limited. He cannot stop the movement. He is the most important functionary of the influential labor organization, but he is not its Czar. The struggle in the Southwest was commenced against his will, yet he is obliged to do his best to enable the men to beat Jay Gould, and it is not impossible that he wil with the eight hours' men before the fight is done or else relinquish the position in the

organization. Organization of the material for a social revelution lies to hand. The workmen throughout the States very generally regard the capitalists as their enemies, and the action of the labor robber is doing more for Socialism than the him workmen the capitalists as the action of the capitalists. the capitalists as their ensures, and the action of the labor robber is sloing more for Scelaism than the hundreds of able orators who are nightly educating the people. The workers feet very bitter about the interference of the police and military, so frequently, in connection with labor troubles. The small riots of daily occurrence which end in a few broken heads and the loss of one or two lives are unmistakable danger signals. It will astonish me if the forces of law and order do not have a more desperate encounter with the Knights of Labor consist very largely of unskilled workers, and therefore have not that conservatism with which the members of the aristocracy of labor are induced. "An organized democracy of skilled and unskilled labor must necessarily be aggressive and socialistic. The more advanced of the labor papers, and these are not a few in number, proclaimed the advent of the revolution, whilst the mederate insist on the condition of the workers being ameliorated without further delay.

"Some of the capitalist papers are much incensed at Herr Most, who last week at an indoor meeting produced a rifle and urged on all present the necessity of arming themselves. The advice was well received by his heavers.

"President Cleveland, in his message to Congress on

arming themselves. The advice was well received by his hearers.

"President Cleveland, in his message to Congress on the labor question, suggests the establishment of a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged among other duties with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of controversies between labor and capital. Powderjr wants a department of labor, to have records on file, to make a careful and constant study of the labor question, and be ready to act, and to recommend action at any time. These moderates will get left if they don't hurry."

DEMANDING THE PAPERS OF THE ADAMS DEPOSITIONS OF THE CREW TAKEN BY CONSUL GENERAL PHELAN.

Digny, N. S., May 12 (Special)—Captain Kinaey and the crew of the David J. Adams arrived here from St. John to day, and immediately made their depo sitions before United States Consul General Phelan Admiral Scott not Captain Kinney as he stepped from the steamer and demanded that he surrender the paper of the David J. Adams. This Captain Kinney refused to do until after consulting Consul General Paelan. The Consul, of course, took charge of the papers. After the Consul had taken the depositions of the crew to-day, which he will immediately forward to Washington, Cap-tain Kinney made a detailed statement of his movements in Digby Basin for publication. He positively denied that the name of his ship was obscured in any way excent by accidental flapping of sail, and declared that he pose of fishing in British waters. This, of course, was equivalent to admitting that he had purchased batt, but that he was going to ase it in deep sea fishing, not inside the three mile built. Sheriff Van Blarcom served a copy of the writ of libel and charges on Captain Kinney this evening. Consul General Phelan will approve the for-

or the write of mediant charges on Capitals Anney, incoming protest to be made by Capitain Kinney to morrow and then return to Halifax.

An American fisherman put in to Dieby Gut an early hour this morning, but put to sea again upon sight of the Langdowne lying at anchor. A report comes from Yarmouth that an American batted there yesterday. Five or six others are now getting but at what isknown as South Shore. Collector Victs says that notwinstanding his seventy-ix years, if he had a smart cruiser he could capture an American fisherman every day of the week and get proof to justify the confiscation. It is estimated that fully six hundred fisherman, or fully one-third of the entire fleet, have batted in the waters of the Buy of Fundy so far this season.

In an interview Commander Scott, of the steamer Lansdown said that the selzare would be adjudicated in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax. He believed the outcome of the hearing there would be a decision against the Adams, for, said he, where there is the slightest ground for action against a vessel the Vice-Admiralty Court never fails to decide for the prosecution. Capitain scott said: "It I had a chance to selze half a dozen more vessels to-night I would do so without the least hesitation."

THE NEW GRECIAN MINISTRY. A CABINET FORMED BY M. VALVIS-GREEK FLEET

ATHERS, May 12.-M. Papamichalopoulos who was summoned to form a new Ministry, decline to assume that responsibility because the King insisted that the Ministry should be only a temporary one, formed with the object of enabling the summoning of the Cham-A new Ministry has been formed as follows: M. Valvis,

Premier and Minister of Justice; General Petmizas, Minister of War; M. Misdalis, Minister of Marine; M. Louriotis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Avierinos, Minister of Finance; M. Venizelos, Minister of Educa on: M. Papailiopalos, Minister of the Interior. The Greek fleet is effectually blockaded.

The Greek fleet is effectually blockaded.
Comte do Mony, the French Minister to Greece, deles a report put in circulation here that he has been scalled to Paris. recalled to Paris.

The traite of the country is for the present paralyzed and the blockade of the ports will continue until a stable Government has been formed and Greece defers to the wishes of the Powers.

CHOLERA CASES IN ITALY. ROME, May 12 .- The cholera returns for the day are as follows: Venice, 6 new cases, 1 deaths; Bari, 4 new cases, no deaths; Brindisi, 4 new cases, no

- --THE FURNESSIA DAMAGED IN A COLLISION. LONDON, May 12.-The Anchor Line steamer urnessia, Captain Hedderwick, while proceeding down he Clyde on her way from Glasgow for New-York, came n collision with the Austrian steamer Tisza. Several of he Furnessia's frames and plates were damaged. This Fisza careened and shipped a heavy sea, but she after-ward righted. Both steamers are now at Greenock.

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION. MONTREAL, May 12 (Special) .- Detectives have been employed in buying tickets of the Grand Trunk ticket clerks at Guelph and elsewhere, and the

cierks who were in collusion with other passengers have fallen into the trap, and there is not only strong evi-dence against them, but the actual takets themselves. A number of the clerks have alteraly been arrested. OTTAWA, May 12 (Special).—The secretary of the Centrai Board of Health for the Province of Quebec has ust returned from St. Denis village, which he describes as a perfect plague spot. There have been sixty cases of smallpox and fifty deaths. Several deaths occurred in the College of St. Denis, only half the pupils having

THE WORK OF THE STORM SEEN FROM A PASSING

TRAIN-PANIC AT A CIRCUS. JOLIET, Ill., May 12.-A most destructive tornado is reported from Odell, a viliage forty miles south of Jeliet on the Chicago and Alton road. This atternoon about 4 o'clock the storm burst. Delegates to the State Sabbath-school Convention returning on the train arriving here at 6 p. m. state that as the train scared Odeil they saw the storm approaching. First they saw the roof of an elevator rise and sall off in the was stopped, but as the wind was blowing parallel with the track it was not upset, though bricks and sticks broke the windows. Considerable time was required to move the obstructions from the track before the train. could proceed. After the storm people busied themselves looking under ruined houses for those missing. The train resumed its journey without giving the dele gates a chance to learn the cannalties, but they report that several men, women and children are killed and in jured. Local telegraph agents have been trying to catch Odell all the evening, but could not succeed, and the real extent of the damage could not be learned.

One of the severest storms ever known here struck Joliet about 8:30 this evening. A deluge of rain, ac-companied by thunder and hall, inundated the earth. The thunderbolts were deafening and the electric display inparallelea. A circus was giving a performance here, and in the midst of the exhibition the storm struck the tent, turned the whole show upside down, women screamed, animals howled and roared, and a general stampede ensued amid sheets of lightning and drenching rain. Three persons were seriously injured by the failing poles. Others were hurt slightly.

A dispatch from Evansville, Ind., places the loss by last night's storm at a high figure. It gives the principle losses as follows: Mackey, Nesbit & Co., dry goods, \$30,000; John J. Sinzich, \$65,000; Sweetzer, Cald well & Co., notions, \$25,000; Boetticher, Keltogg & Co., hardware, \$15,000; Armstrong Furniture Company, \$10,000; Miller Brothers, dry goods, \$10,000. The losses of thirty-five other merchants range from \$5,000 to \$200. Various dwelling houses are also damaged more or less by the destruction of roofs and deluge o water. The steamer Jennie Campbell was blown into a raft of saw logs, and careened until the water got nto her coal boxes. Her chimneys were blown off. Two broke, and it is probable that they were lost. Joseph Effinger, a farmer, driving along Water st. in the storm was struck by a falling tree and had his skull fractured. ROLLA, Mo., May 12.-The report comes from Vichy Springs, tweive miles north of Rolla, that the greater part of that town was destroyed by the storm of last night. A majority of the residences and many of the business blocks were unroofed and almost completely

demolished, but no lives were lost.

Green Ringe, Mo., May 12.—The village of Green Ringe suffered severely by yesterday's storm. Houses were removed from their foundations, outbuildings were destroyed, fences were blown down and great damage was done to fruit and shade trees. The glass in the windows of nearly every building in town exposed to the fury of the storm was shattered by hall. No lives were lost and none of those injured are in a dangerous condition.

BONNE TERME, May 12.—The heaviest rain and hall storm that was perhaps ever known here passed over this part of country last evening. The halfstones fell in great numbers and were of extraordinary size, many of them being as large as goose-eggs. The iron roof of the boller-house of the St. Joseph works was riddled as if by grape-shot. Great damage was done in the breaking of glass and the beating-down of growing crops.

MINERAL POINT, Mo., May 12.—This region was visited by a hall storm this afternoon. There was no serious damage done at this place. Hallstones measuring eleven here successful retainference were picked up. A coil be-longing to Mr. Frank Harris was killed by being struck

with one of these masses of ice.

Sedalia, Mo., May 12.—The galvanized iron cornice on the north side of the dome of the new court-house was blown of yesterday. In East Sedalia the blacks with shop of J. W. Hendricks, a frame structure, was razed to the ground. Trees were snapped in twain as tho agin mere pipe stems, while signs and awainzs were hurled promiseneously about the streets. Bridges near Pleasant Hill and Little Bine, on the main line of the Missouri Pacific road, were seriously domaged by floods.

Osage City, Mo., May 12.—The storm reached this place at about 2 p. m. yesterday. It lasted about an hour and a half. The rain poured in torrents, so that within ten minutes from the time it began to fail the streets and fields were flooded. Fonces were torn down and trees were uproofed and blown in all directions. The Osage River overflowed its banks, driving many from their homes on the river bottoms.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 12.—When the tornade

from their homes on the river bottoms.

Leaverworth, Kun., May 12.—When the tornado struck Leaverworth, roofs, sidewalks and everything movable went in its path. The first building in the city struck was the Morris Public School, a four-story and basement structure on the northern limit of the city, where 900 children attended. A panic was raised among the children and before the teachers could realize the danger fifty pupils ran out into the storm. The cost were queeted. No damage was done beyond the un-

was blown more than a hundred feet down the bank into he river and killed.

At unson, Kan, May 12.—About 1 o'clock yesterlay norming a severe excione struck the town of Nortonville, neventeen inties southwest of this city, doing great daming. The Breek block, which had just been completed by McCarthy & Layson, was wrecked. The bank building adjoining this was demoished. Many dwelling-noises were introduced and almost destroyed. Reports from the surrounding country state that the damage to report it is great, many farm-houses, baras, etc., having oven blown down. Many persons were slightly and a lew seriously infured.

from the surrounding country state that according to property is great, many farm-houses, barns, etc., having been ble on down. Many persons were slightly and a few seriously injuree.

PITISHERG, Penn., May 12.—Dispatches from points along the Conemach Valley report several persons seriously injured by the tornado which passed over that region on Monday evening. Mrs. James Brett, who had given leftly to a child about three hours before, was carried out over a fence, and was picked up more dead than alive. She is not expected to live. Bertle Foust, a friend of Mrs. Brett, was carried some distance, and has her face terribly accrated, besides sustaining painful bruises. Mrs. Taylor was thrown down and her ankle sprained. John Foust's house was blown down. The bed clothes were earried a mile and a half, and loaged in troctops. Telegraph poles along the rairond were blown down, cows were killed, and trees were blown fully two hundred feet in the air, while fonces and small buildings were nothing but straws in the war. At McConnell-share the Methodist Episcopal Church was struck by lightning and the spire shattered. The men engaged in burning lime were prostrated by lightning, and two horses were killed.

RURYING THE DEAD AT KANSAS CITY. Kansas City, May 12 (Special) .- Several of the school children who were crushed to death in La-throp School yesterday were buried to-day. The Board of Education have issued a card declaring that all need ful precautions had been taken to make the school ilding safe, and that, in their estimation, it was safe against anything but a hurricane, which would have polished almost any structure. Nevertheless, there is a disposition to blame the Board, as the building had one been condemned, and was repaired instead of rebuilt.
At a late hour this evening Edward Hedges, one of the
men injured at the Court House, was reported to be dying. The funeral of Miss Nellie Kavanagh will be held at the Cathedral to-morrow. Persons in svarious parts of the city were to-day reported injured by flying pieces of boards and failing bricks. Fifteen prisoners escaped yesterday from the county just. A coroner's jury has been impanelled. It will make a thorough investigation and fix the responsibility for in-

ARRESTED FOR DEFRAUDING A PENSIONER. WHEELING, May 12 (Special) .- In the last few years there have been a great number fo pension and claim agents working throughout the lower part of the State, who have swindled applicants for pensions in every manner possible, and the Federal Court has been full of cases of rascals who robbed poor soldiers' widows of their pensions. A few weeks ago the Government sent out A. W. sions. A few weeks ago the Government sent out A. W. Roome, special agent of the United States Pension Office, with names and dates to look after certain fraudulent pension attorneys. William H. Jastice, of Roome County, was one of these and Mr. Roome went in search of him. He found that Justice had collected a pension with back pay of \$240 and for his services had rotained \$200, leaving the pensioner only \$40. Cobb had no recourse and to aid him the Government stepped in in the person of Mr. Roome, who skilfully capture Justice. He was taken before Commissioner Dubois and held in the sum of \$1,000 for court. This is only a small sample of like pension frauds that have been carried on in the State.

in the person of Mr. Roome, who skilfully capture Justice. He was taken before Commissioner Dubols and held in the sum of \$1,000 for court. This is only a small sample of like pension frauds that have been carried on in the State.

\*\*TOCSON, Ariz., May 12.—A dispatch from Nogales says: "A courier who has just arrived from Barnett's ranch, Arizona, twenty-five miles southwest of this place, brings news of the killing of Charles Murray and Thomas Shaw on Monday, Geronimo's entire band is supposed to be in that neighborhood. Two hundred troops are in close pursuit."

\*\*ATTEMET TO MUEDER AN AGED COUPLE.\*\*
RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—A negro man attempted iast night to murder the Rev. W. C. Hail, passiter of the Four-Mile Creek Bapitist Church in Henrico County, and bis wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hail had just gone to the bed when some one knocked at the front door. Mr. Hall arose and opening the door found a negro on the front perch. He asked the man what he wanted, but without replying the negro assaulted Mr. Hail with a crab, felling him to the floor. He then entered the chamber and attacked Mrs. Hail with the club, striking the shoot and attacked Mrs. Hail with the club, striking the shoot and attacked Mrs. Hail with the club, striking the hope and attacked Mrs. Hail with the club, striking the hope and attacked Mrs. Hail with the club, striking the hope and attacked Mrs. Hail with the club, striking the hope and attacked Mrs. Hail with the club, striking the hope and the club, striking the

her several blows on the head. It is hought the negro's purpose was robbery, but he was frightened of by hearing some one moving in the upper part of the house. An alarm was given by a little grandenild and the neighbors found the venerable couple insensible and in a critical condition. Mr. Hall is seventy-three years old. A posse is searching for the negro.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC.

TO FORECLOSE ALL DIVISIONAL MORTGAGES AND

PLAN OF REORGANIZING THE ROAD.

ISSUE \$40,000,000 OF NEW BONDS. PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-The plan of rewere blown over and shattered to pieces, both brick and frame, from shantles to two-story buildings. The train was stopped, but as the wist my first the read has been completed and will be sent out to the stockholders te-morrow. While the pian does not fully meet the wishes of any of the Committee on construction of the Texas and Pacific road not fully meet the wishes of any of the Committee on Reorganization, all have adopted it as the best the circumstances admit of. It is based upon the following

leading principles:

leading principles:

First—There is no adequate and practical remedy except a foreclosure on each of the separately mortgaged properties, with decrees and judicial sale.

Second—No reorganization would be permanent or acceptable to the better secured interests which should assume obligations for annual fixed charges exceeding \$1,100,000.

Third—The minimum amount of at least \$3,000,000 is required to place the road in a condition for reasonably sale and economical operation, of which fund a large part should be supplied by the capital stock, so far as the interest relinquished by the bondholders during the receivership fails to supply the same.

After foreelosure of all divisional mortgages, and the

After foreclosure of all divisional mortgages, and the judicial sale and purchase of the property by the com-mittee, a new corporation is to be organized from stockholders holding or entitled to stock of such new corporation, of which the president, secretary, treasby the committee to serve until the plan of re-organization shall have been executed and suitable bylaws enacted, after which the stockholders shall elect as in ordinary cases. The new corporation upon receiving conveyance of the property, shall execute, deliver, and record to trustees named by the committee, a mortgage dated within six months after the judicial sale or sales, which with the exception of the existing first mortgage for \$3,784,000 on the Eastern Division, and a

which with the exception of the existing first moregare for \$3.784,000 on the Eastern Division, and a
debt secured by a lien due the State of Texas amounting
to about \$167,000, shall be a first and only lien on the
entire corporate property purchased by the committee,
excluding the land grant lands and appurtenances, and
shall cover an issue of five per cent fifty year gold bonds,
free from taxes, to the extent of \$10,000,000, and no
more, of which amount \$23,000,000 shall be
coupon bonds, marked and known as Series A,
having preference over the remainder of the bonds, both
as respects interest and principle, and on which the interest shall be obtigatory, and \$17,000,000 shall be
marked and known as Series B, on which the interest
shall be payable only to the exient carned each year,
after providing for the obligations of Series A. Series B
will differ from an ordinary income bond in this important feature: that being secured by one common
mortgage, no further lien can be interposed between
Series A and B, the latter being assured of an indefeastible lien subject only to the obligations of Series A with
the exceptions above hoted.

The surplus of bonds of both series not presently required for this adjustment or the restoration of existing
property shall remain in the hands of the
trustees, and shall be used for only such
restoration and improvement of the property as
may be required to develop its full earning capacity.
Should the plan be accepted all expenses are to be paid
by the reorganized company and no other charge upon
stockholders is contemplated.

FIGHTING FOR THE CLEVELAND AND CANTON.

FIGHTING FOR THE CLEVELAND AND CANTON. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 12 Special) .- A dispatch from Canton says: At the annual meeting of the directors of the Cleveland and Canton Railroad this norning the Blood party and the Corbin party, both of which desire possession of the road, split on the chairman and conducted business with two organizations. President H. A. Blood being chairman of his party and J. F. Poole, of New-York, acting in that capacity for the Corbin folks. Even party elected fifteen directors. The Corbin men wanted to vote at the Blood election as well as their own, but Blood closed the poils before they could do so. Both parties now claim possession of the road and the matter will be lithrated.

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. MONTREAL, May 12 (Special).-The annual necting of the shareholders of the Caustian Pacific the affairs of the company to be in a satisfactory condi-tion. The fluancial position of the company was de-clared to be sound. The following board was then clared to be sound. The following source was then elected: Sir George Siephen, Bart., William C. Van Horne, Donald A. Smith, Richard B. Angus, Edmund B. Osler, Sandfort Fleming, H. S. Northeote, H. S. Martinsen, W. L. Scott, George R. Harris, Levi P. Morton and Richard J. Cross. The retiring members were P. Du. P. Grenfell and C. D. Rose, of London, England: Sir George Siephen was ro-elected president, and Mr. Van Horne vice-pre-ident.

PROVIDING NEW CAPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 .- At the meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company this afternoon the following recommendations of the finance committee were adopted:

finance committee were adopted:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That for the purpose of providing the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures during the year 1886 on the main and branches for the compaction and extension of new and auxiliary lines—the cost of which is estimated as tollows: Construction work, Pennsylvania Railroad, branches and leased lines, \$600,000; real estate, Pennsylvania Railroad, branches and leased lines, \$400,000; accommittee engines, passenger equipment, etc., \$500,000; new construction on branch and auxiliary lines now in operation, \$700,000; and for new branch and auxiliary lines under construction, \$1,500,000; aggregate, \$4,000,000—the privilege be given to shareholders of the company of subscribing at par between June 15 and 30 for 4 per cent of their respective holdings as they stand registered on May 12. Shareholders entitled to a fraction of a share may subscribe for a full share.

The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any share holder, and blank forms for such purpose will be fur nished on application to the treasurer. Payments will given bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per 1886, at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest. On and after November 1, 1886, certificates of new stock will be delivered upon surrender of the receipts. This extra issue of stock makes the total capital of the company about \$98,000,000.

ARGUING THE NEW-ENGLAND BOND CASE. Boston, May 12.-The continued argument in the New-York and New-England bond case was begun of fact Mr. Field has absolutely no claim. The reservaany and all bids throws out his petition altogethe Henry L. Higginson's testimony was cited to prove that Mr. Field proposed foreclosure. Mr. Bishop said that it was the testimony of fourteen witnesses against two. Then he replied to David Dudley Field and asserted it to be preposterous that there was no stattle authority for Messrs. Field and Sare's reorganizing the road after foreclosure. He defended Governor Robinson from the reflections of David Dudley Field and praised him for not being influenced by Field's wealth and position.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. CLEVELAND, May 12.-Late last night Benja nin Cooke, the holder of 775 shares of common stock of the Cleveland and Canton Railway Company, applied to Judge McKinney for an injunction preventing the holding of the annual election to-day. Cooke declares that ing of the annul election to-day. Cooks decrees the the plan is to deny common stockholders the privilege of voting for directors, and he asserts that the holders of the common stock have as sacred rights as the holders of preferred stock. The injunction was granted.

St. Paul, May 11.—The Milwaukee and St. Paul road

this morning succeeded in purchasing over a scalper's counter in Minneapolis two Minneapolis and St. Louis Chicago tickets for \$16.25, and holds affidavits to that effect. The result of this discovery to-day is that tickets bought over the regular counters of competing roads can be had for \$5. Chicago, May 12 (Special).-The Chicago, Milwaukee

and St. Paul Railroad Company has purchased the land on the west side, between Lake and Randolph-st. bridges. now occupied by lumber yards and sait docks, and on the spot will build the principal passenger depot of that

CRIMES AND CASCALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRESTED IN THE ACT OF ROBBERY.
Long Branch, N. J., May 12.—Frederick Hoeld, John McGrath and Robert Melntyre, white, and Robert Van Cleef, colored, were arrested early this morning while robbing the shoe store of Charles E. Dennis, in Broadway, and taken to the county jail.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A JURY FOR JAEHNE AT LAST

SPENDING A DAY OVER THE WORK. OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF THE DEFENCE-CHAL-

LENGES NOT YET EXHAUSTED. There were eleven jurors in the box when the bell-like "Oyez, oyez" of the crier sounded full and elear in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday worn-ing, where Alderman Henry W. Jachne is being tried for the crime of receiving a bribe for his vote in favor of Jake Sharp's Broadway franchise. When the court adjourned the night before, the panel of 150 jurors was exhausted. Another panel had been ordered, and the roll of names, was called when court opened yesterday. Counsellor John Grabam, of Jachne's defence, rose when the last name was called. "It is necessary, your Honor, for us, in the interest of our c ient, to afford the news-papers which take such pleasure in making light of his

tresses, some more entertainment." Judge Barrett's face assumed a severe expression to projudice jurors or to create a false feeling for or against

" In behalf of Mr. Jaehne," continued Mr. Graham, " l

challenge this array."

The judge's face showed more annoyance. His remeans pleasant. If it did not then take the shape of an

pardoned for looking at it that way. Mr. Graham read the challenge which was on the ground that when the order for the drawing was made there was no necessity for making it; that it was made by way of anticipation, that he, Jackine, had no knowledge of it, was not notified to attend thereat nor were his coursel or any of them; that the wheel containing the at the time of such drawing contain bailots having on them the names of all the persons liable to and eligible time, but only a small partion of those names; that this defendant has been seriously projudiced by the omission to give him notice of the said drawing and summoning and his substantial rights otherwise materially interfered with and taken away from him; and among others that considering the great state of public excitement in this county, in reference to this trial and others who have been prosecuted for the same nominal offence with him, it was and is absolutely necessary that he should have had and should have ample notice of the time of the said drawing and summoning, with a copy of the panel so that the names of those selected could and car be carefully and fully examined into and investigated by him; before the persons are called upon by him to serve as jurors; and that it is not safe for him to proceed with

the trial without that opportunity. When Mr. Graham finished reading, Mr. Nicoll denied the allegations and said he was ready for trial. The defence called for the County Clerk was did not answer.

Mr. Graham-We must have mm. We are not ready till we get him. The Court-You have raised the issue and it is your

ousiness to be ready to try it. Mr. Nicoli-That the issue may be narrowed down to the finest point, we will admit the allegation that the deence was not notified to attend the drawing. The clerk of the court, John Sparks, was called and

asked to produce the minutes of the trial showing that a ew panel had been ordered. "If you will let me explain-"

"We will not take anything oral," said Mr. Graham. We want no more air."

" It was only a memorandum, only on a slip of paper."
"Where is the slip!" " I have it here."

The court explained that he had given the order orally, ut the defence insisted on having the memorandum produced and sent the witness after it. In the meantime Deputy County Clerk Thomas P. Gilroy took the stand. He said that the drawing occurred yesterday about 10:30 o'clock. Sheriff Grant, Justice Donohue, Commissioner Reilly and himself were present. He did not know how many names were in the wheel but doubted if they exceeded 3,000. It took about an hour to complete

never seen the inside of it but once, months ago.

Q.—Where is the County Clerk! A.—Down town.

Q.-He is not in Florida! A.-No. Q.—I didn't know but that he, too, had an affection of the lungs. He hasn't, has he' A.—No. James E. Conner, the Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, was sworn. He said he had held his present office for three year and a half. About 21,000 asmes were

arnished the Commissioner last October from which ereased 350 each month. There were no other names on hand yesterday that were not used. Following is a series of questions and answers desirned to show that whereas 23,000 persons existed competent to perform Q .- You have accounted for 8,000 names. Where are If the rest that ought to have been there!

The Court-Your question is objectionable, sir. It is aproper for you to assume that names were not there but should have been.

Mr. Granum-But tant is the fact, your Honor. The Court-You must prove it.

Q .- Then I will change the form of it. Where are the est of those names! A .- Some of them are circulating

Q.-How many! A.-About 1,000. -Well that is 9,000. How about the others! A .me are in our safe. Q.-How many! A.-About 5,000 more. O .- That amounts to 14,000. Now speak up and tell ne where the others are! A. -Well, when we-

Q.-No, no, no. Answer my question. Where are the arors having served or not been found. Q. -You would have opened the safe if you had wished

Q -And could you have taken those ballots out? A. Q.—Then why were there only 3,000 calless in the box,

when 23,000 names were ready for service!

Mr. Nicoll-How does he know! Mr. Graham-Now, don't you interfere. When you are rying a man r r his liberty, I will not have you intertere

Mr. Nicoli-But you are-Mr. Graham (loudly and with excitement)- You shall ot interfere, sir.

Mr. Nicol (warmly)-1 will interfere when you ask im-

In this animated dialogue both attorneys rose and oafronted each other anguly. Judge Barrett struck the desk a sharp blow with his gavel. "I will not tolerate such under emphasis, gentlemen. You must not talk with so much warmth. There is no necessity for excitement in this court, and I will not permit it." Then Mr. Graham proceeded with his

proper questions.

estions. You are a well-informed man, I take it, Mr. Conner,\*

"You are a well-informed man, I take it, Mr. Conner," he said. "Dut you ever see to the new-papers any articles about the Boodle Alderment"

Mr. Nroell-I object!
The Court-The objection is sustained.
Mr. Graham—Do you know of the excited and prejudiced condition of the public mind as regards this defendant!
The Court—That will do, Mr. Graham.
Mr. Graham—If the Court please, one of the allegations made in our challenge is that the city has been aroused and inflamed by the press to the prejudice of the defendant, and I propose to show it by this witness.
The Court—I decline to receive any evidence on that point.

The Court—I decline to receive any evidence on that point.

Mr. Graham—You won't let me prove it!

The Court—You may not, sir. If an exception is of any service to you, you may have it.

Mr. Graham—I lake it, sir: durning to witness. Were any names put into the wheel yesterday before the drawing! A.—Yes, sir, about 800.

The Court—And all the Lames there were on the list!

A.—Every one.

By this time Mr. Sparks had returned and Mr. Graham went at him again about the memorandum. He produced the original order of court, but the semiorandum was instead on. Mr. Graham talked about the scrap of paper on which the clerk had noted the tourt's order as it his client's life depended on its production and as if a wicked consolracy existed to keep it from him. Mr. sparks explained that it was simply a "scribble" by which he recorded the time and nature of the order. Jodge Earrett said that the production of the written order was all he should require.

Deputy Clerk Waish took the stand and the pinter when him.

order was all he should require.

Deputy Clerk Waish took the stand and the judge examined him. "When did you make the order!" he